THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVII. FRIDAY, August 28, 1812. No. 1342

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

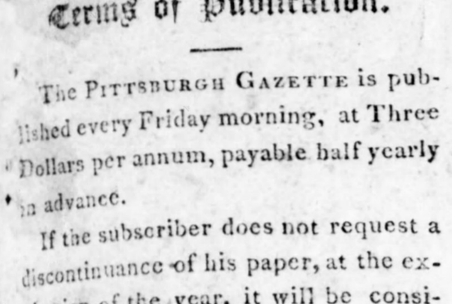
The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested* to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Both and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

PITTSBURGH AIR FOUNDERY

At the corner of Fifth and Smithfield-streets.

JOSEPH M'CLURG, having taken his son ALEXANDER into partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

Joseph & Alexander M'Clurg.

They now take the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that the Pittsburgh Air Foundery will be carried on to the utmost extent of their abilities: where MACHINERY of any description, *Boilers for* distillers, *Soap Boilers, Hatters, Fullers, Salt Petre* and *Potash Kettles*, will be made agreeably to orders, on the shortest notice.

They are regularly making, and have constantly on hand, a great variety, and complete assortment of

CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING,

Tanners Bark Mills, Oval, Nine, and Seven plate Stoves, Franklin and Common Wood Stoves, Elegant Round and Square Coal Stoves, of various patterns, Bath Stoves, kitchen & common, Grates, different sizes, Cast Plough Board Moulds, Sad Irons, Hatters, and Taylors Irons, Smiths Anvils, of different sizes, ground and finished in the most complete manner

Gudgeons, Cranks, and Rag Wheels, Apple and Wind Mill Nuts, Waggon Boxes, different sizes, Weights of all kinds, Nail Cutters Sheers, Mortars and Pestles, Wool Carding Machinery, Hollow ware, a large assortment.

Orders for Machinery or castings of any kind thankfully received, and, from their strict attention to business, and the extensive variety of their patterns, gentlemen leaving orders may calculate on their being executed with the most prompt and early attention.

JOSEPH & ALEXANDER M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY of *Potash*, and *Salts of Lye*, for which the highest price will be given in Cash

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a school of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, in this borough, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Meanwhile he will wait on gentlemen and ladies who would choose to take lessons at home, on the most reasonable terms He is a native of Paris, where he received a liberal education, and where he resided for upwards of thirty years. Since his residence in the U. States, he has taught the French language in one of the most respectable seminaries for young ladies in Philadelphia and he is ready to give the public any satisfaction that may be required concerning his abilities. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Mr. M'Cullough's, sign of the golden cross keys.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

August 20, 1812.

Mr. J. C Brevost has been recommended to the subscribers by very respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia and Wilmington, and we have no doubt but he is well qualified to teach the French language.

A. BEELEN, JAMES LEA,
JOSEPH BARKER, THOS. CROMWELL.
JOHN WILKINS,

Pittsburgh, Aug. 18, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the town of Sidneyville, or Birmingham, on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite Pittsburgh

The subscriber is authorised to sell a number of lots in the said town. Those lots are well situated, and are extraordinary large—The industrious mechanic, and others, will find it to their advantage to attend to the present opportunity of purchasing. Also a number of half acre out-lots situate immediately adjoining the above town—And also a number of coal-lots, situated immediately behind the said half acre lots—These lots are valuable on account of the ease with which the greatest part of them can be cultivated, being nearly level; but more particularly so on account of the great quantities of coal and limestone with which they abound

All the above town lots, half acre and coal lots, that remain undisposed of, will be sold by public sale, at the Bear tavern, in the Diamond, on Saturday the 5th of September, being the Saturday immediately preceding the supreme court. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A plan of the above lots may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by calling on

M. MAGEE, *Agent for Isaac Gregg.*

August 18, 1812.

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

A BUNCH OF KEYS

WAS found in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The owner may them again by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying for this advertisement.

August 13, 1812.

REPORT,

Of the committee appointed to enquire into the cause and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore.

[In the first branch of the City council, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred and ordered to be published in all the Newspapers of the city, by order.

S. H. MOORE, *Clerk.*

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city.

By Order
THOS ROGERS, *clerk.*

To EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow citizens; ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof—

Report, That on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the "*Federal Republican.*" printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court until Sunday the 26th of July; in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to very few of them) and took posession of a brick house in Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. *Wagner*, his partner. The committee further report that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service—That having so taken possession of the house they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it: that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through the city—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. *Hanson*, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day many other persons of the city went to the house and some remained there associated with those within; Towards evening many boys had collected in the street opposite the house and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned; recommenced their noise accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows, at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection, with or control over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief, was severely wounded in the foot, by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continued to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of the people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones, at the house, became more general & violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously; about this period application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief: whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the house, and three guns were fired at it: some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in the front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority, the military soon after appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred; a negociation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the mayor and the General to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about 7 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination; they were

Alex. C. Hanson	*Gen. Henry Lee*
Gen J. M. Lingan	*Wm. Shrader*
John Thompson	*W. B. Bend*
Otho Sprig	*Henry Kennedy*
Charles Kilgour	*J. E. Hall*
Geo Winchester	*P. Warfield*
Geo. Richards	*Edward Gwinn*
D. Hoffman	*Horatio Bigtow*
Ephraim Gaither	*W. Gaither*
Jacob Schley	*M. U. Pringle*

D. Murray & R. S. Crabb.

After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail, which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices, to the brigadier general, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The mayor, the general and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom was peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others and to be appeased with the assurances given, that the party in jail should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military by the order of the general with the approbation of the mayor were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the mayor with the aid of a few persons succeeded for some time in preventing the prison doors from being forced open; being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turn key. Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was that one of the persons (gen Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

The committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the connection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee the full authority to develope.

ADAM FONERDEN, JAMES CAREY, Wm. STUART, THOMAS KELL, } committee of the first branch city council.
JAMES CALHOUN, JOHN WHITE, Wm. M'DONALD. HENRY PAYSON, } Committee of the 2d. branch city council.

The undersigned being requested thereto, join the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

J. A BUCHANAN,
Wm. WILLSON,
PETER LITTLE,
W. COOKE,
Wm GWYNN,
T. CHASE,
LEMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBERT GILMOR,
S. STERRET,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

The purpose of the preceding report by the committee of the Baltimore councils, must be obvious to every man who reads it with attention—To extenuate the enormities of the mob, and to pre-judge the cause of its victims, are its only apparent objects. The testimony, and the whole proceeding, which it details, are ex parte—Although the names of every person who defended the house, are published, not one of the mob is ever mentioned!

P. C. Reg.

The following

NARRATIVE

Of JOHN THOMPSON, *one of the persons intended to be massacred by the mob, in the jail of Baltimore, on the 28th of July, is shocking to humanity—It is disgraceful to a civilized country that such horrid barbarity should be permitted. If the perpetrators are not brought to condign punishment, our laws are nothing more than a dead letter, and our country will become the abhorrence of the civilized world.*

ON Monday the 27th July last, I was invited by Mr. Hanson to his house, and in the evening about twilight, I went there and found from 15 to 20 gentlemen in his house, most of them known to him. I was told that an attack upon the house was threatened that night, which they had made preparations to resist and defeat. I saw some muskets, pistols, and swords in the house, for the purpose of defence. After being there some time, I understood an arrangement had been made, that in case of an attack, the direction of the defence was appointed to Gen. Lee. About eight o'clock, a number of persons were collecting at the front of the house, who were very noisy and began to throw stones at the window, and they broke several of them. The house was in front completely closed, the door and inside window shutters being shut, till the stones broke the glass, and burst open the shutters.—Mr. Hanson spoke from the second story to the mob, and told them if they did not desist they would fire upon them, and he warned the spectators to go away. Gen. Lee in the house told them not to fire unless it should be absolutely necessary, and the doors were forced. The mob continued to encrease and to throw stones more violently, which broke the windows of the first and second stories. General Lee directed a volley to be fired from the upper story over the heads of the people in the street to frighten them away without injuring them. This was executed, and nobody was hurt. The mob huzzaed, were still more violent, and broke open the lower door. They were then fired upon, and a man fell at the door upon the inside thereof; who was immediately taken up and removed by some of the mob. This must have happened about 10 o'clock, or after.—Judge Scott made his appearance and came into the house, the door having remained open after it was broken, and requested us to leave the house—he was told we should do no such thing, that we could not be secure unless the civil authority interfered, that we were lawfully employed with Mr Hanson in protecting him and his house against violence, and whenever the mob would disperse, or the civil authority interfere, we would return to our homes, and not before During the night, we continued to defend ourselves, and never fired but after some new and violant attack. I believe it is probable several were wounded.

The mob during the night retired and gathered again, and attempted some fresh damage. Just about, or before day light, the mob brought a field piece, which was planted near the house, and in front of it, but it was prevented from being discharged by the arrival of captain Barney's troop of horse, some of whom were stationed round the house, and six of them having dismounted, took possession of the front room on the first floor, and of the back yard. Hanson and his friends occupied the same places which they had done during the night, so things remained, until Edward Johnson, the mayor, Gen. Stricker, John Montgomery, the attorney-general, Jas. Calhoun, Lemuel Taylor, and several others, arrived and proposed that we should leave the house. We answered we had no objections to leave the house, provided the mob would retire, or we could get home with safety.—The mayor said the mob could not be dispersed, nor would they be satisfied without we went to jail, and that we should be protected from them in going to jail, and while in it. To this proposal, most of us expressly objected General Lee principally carried on the conversation on our part with the Mayor and Gen. Stricker, and Attorney General, several declared and assured us, that we should be protected, as well in going to jail, as in it, and the Mayor pledged his life and his honor that we should be safe, and that he would die with us, if we should be hurt. Gen. Stricker professed himself in similar terms. And also Montgomery, Taylor, Calhoun and their companions gave us assurance of safety if we went to jail—After these assurances, and finding the civil authority would not make any exertion to disperse the mob, we consented with the advice of Gen. Lee to deliver ourselves up to the civil authority. The mayor declared his opinion that we would not be safe in the jail without a guard, and he and general Stricker promised there should be one. About 8 or 9 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, we left the house and went under the care and custody of the Mayor who preceded us, and we were placed between two lines of infantry, consisting as it appeared of about fifty militia; about twenty dragoons mounted, advanced before us to the gaol, general Stricker marched on foot with the infantry, and an immence concourse of people was in the streets, some of whom went along and we were abused in the most opprobious language, some stones were thrown with violence at us, one struck Mr. Kilgore and cut him badly in the forehead, and another struct Mr. Bigelow, and nearly knocked him down. The distance from Hanson's house to the gaol was about one mile.

At our arrival at the gaol door as we entered it several of us were struck by some of the mob whom we found there Being delivered into the custody of John H Bentley, the gaoler some time afterwards, we were put into a room in the common criminal department, where we remained the rest of the day The dragoons and infantry left the gaol soon after we were placed in it, a

they did not return, nor was there any military guard afterwards. In the afternoon the mayor came to us in the gaol, and assured us that there should be a guard and that preparations were making to send one. He told us he would loss his own life before that we should be hurt. Gen Stricker was also at the gaol, outside of it. The mayor having been with us about twenty minutes, went away leaving us in the belief that there would bea guard of armed militia sent to protect us in the goal During the afternoon we were told several times by persons admitted to see us that the mil. were called out and assembling. Late in the afternoon two Butchers one named Mumma and the other Maxwell, came into our room, the former having a key in his hand. Mumma asked me the names of several of the prisoners: I told him. Mr. Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bently should suffer so many men to come into their room that had no busines there Mumma answered that he came there on Mr. Bentley's business. They were personally known to me, and to some of my fellow prisoners—we suspected their intentions were not good, and I enquired of Mr. Bentley if Mumma was a friend of his—Bentley answered he pretends to be so. I replied you ought to know him well before you trust him with the key of our room, and I proposed that he should lock the door and give up the key through the grate. On the inside the door cannot be unlocked. and there was the outer door locked. Bently refused, saying, I cannot do so as you are a prisoner under my care. The door was immediately locked by some body, and the mob very soon began to assemble from various quarters, but no troops were arriving. This excited much alarm in our room it being after sunset, and we apprehended we were to be sacrificed. About dark the back door of the gaol was beset by the mob who entered it without breaking it by force. By whom it was opened I do not know but by hearsay. They began to break down the wood and iron gratings in the passage leading to our room, which took them at least three quarters of an hour They had the light of torches. The grating of our room was opened instantly without any exertion, which makes me believe it was opened by some one having the key, and I believe either by Mumma or Maxwell. The first person I recognised at the grating was Henry Keating, who keeps a printing office, and him I should have killed with my pistols, but for Gen. Lee, who laid hold of my arm and begged me not to fire, also preventing Mr. Murray from firing. It had been agreed that Mr. Murray and myself, being the strongest men, should first rush out and make the best of our way and every person was to escape as he could. Some of the mob rushed into the room, and Mr. Murray and myself rushed out, both of us armed, I had a pistol in each hand, and he a dirk and a pistol. We made our way through the passage and hall without injury till I was at the front outer door, when I was struck on the back of my head with a heavy club by some man I had passed, which threw me forward from the head of the steps, and I fell headlong down about 12 feet There I saw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs, ready to destroy whomsoever should pass down the steps, and six or seven of them instantly assaulted me while down, and beat me about the head until I was unable to rise—Some then dragged me twenty or thirty yards, while others were beating me with clubs. They then tried to make me stand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to prevent those men from taking my life. He told the men to desist and said they had beat me enough and begged them not take my life—they said they would kill me: he again repeated that I was beat enough, and desired I should be let alone, and he would be security for my forthcoming in the morning They disregarded what he had said, they dragged me along and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to strike me with sticks and clubs—one fellow struck at me with an axe who missed me; when they had dragged me a considerable distance and into old town, they met with a cart and put me into it, and dragged it along themselves to a place where they got tar. I had left my coat in the jail and they tore my shirt and other cloathing and put the tar on my bare body, upon which they put feathers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition, and calling me traitor and tory and other scandalous names, they did not cease to beat me with clubs, and old rusty swords. I received upon my head, arms, sides, thighs and back, upwards of eighteen cuts of the sword. On my head one cut was very deep, besides which my head was broken in more than twelve places by other instruments, such as sticks and clubs.—I received a few blows in my face, and very many severe bruizes on different parts of my body; my eyes were attempted to be gouged, and preserved by means of the tar and feathers, tho' much injured.

About the same time, as I was lying in the cart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, swearing, d——n my eyes I will break your legs. I drew my legs up and he was led to think and to say he had broke them—Shortly after I received a blow with a club across my eyes, upon which I lay as if dead, supposing it would stop their further beating me; remaining so for some time, I was struck upon my thighs. which I bore as if dead; a villain said he would soon see if I was dead, and he stuck a pin into my body twice, at which I did not flinch, but I still remained senseless, as if dead.—Another said he would shew if I was dead, he pulled a handfull of tar and feathers, and set fire to it, and stuck it on my back, which put it into a blaze what was on my back. I turned over suddenly and rolled upon the flame which put it out before it reached too great a height, but I was burnt in several parts. I then raised upon my knees and addressed them, "for God's sake be not worse than savages: if you want my life, take it by shooting or stabbing."

Often I begged them to put an end to it. Upon this one said, don't burn him; another said we will hang him. One in the shafts of the cart turned round and said to me, "If you will tell the names of all in the house and all you know about it, we will save your life." Believing all the damage was done which could be done by them, I did not hesitate to say I would. They took me out of the cart upon the cause way at Fell's point, and carried me to the Bull's head Tavern; there I gave them the names of all the persons in the house (most of them already known to them) which they took in writing, & the reason of our being in the house which was to defend Mr. *Hanson* and his house against violence with which he had been threatened They detained me about an hour at this tavern, & offered me some whiskey, of which I took several glasses, being extremely thirsty and weak from the loss of blood—They then made me walk, with several persons on each side upholding me, towards the watch house, where they said I should be kept till the morning, and that I should swear to what I had said before a magistrate by nine o'clock, or if I did not they would hang me. On my way I was unable to proceed, and stopped twice for rest—When I first stopped, some of them said they had got all they could out of me, and they would now hang me. I rose and went on, and some who were against hanging me followed, and I was obliged by weakness to stop again, when, it was proposed again to hang me, and one person said they would cut off my head and stick it on a pole——The vote was taken and carried for hanging me; but some said they should not hang me, that my life had been promised upon condition of disclosing what I knew, and that the information I might give them would be of use to them. I was then moved on to the watch house, and delivered to the captain of the watch about 2 o'clock in the morning who was told they held him responsible for my body at 9 o'clock—I laid myself on the floor, a doctor was sent for by the captain of the watch, who came and having removed the tar and feathers, sowed up the wounds on my head, and dressed them. Between nine and ten o'clock the mob was gathered at the watch house, and some were for hanging me, saying that I had not sworn to what I had told them before a magistrate before nine o'clock, as had been stipulated, and one of them said the rope was ready. I observed it was not my fault, that I was not able to go to a magistrate, and that I was ready to swear to it if they would bring one—They then brought a magistrate of the name of Galt, who took my affidavit, in which was stated the names of the persons in the house, the causes of their meeting and the name of the person under whom they were acting in the house. It was read aloud, and at this period the Mayor, Lemuel Taylor and some others arrived, who said they would take me to the hospital out of the hands of these men. Mr Taylor said he had no idea of seeing me alive. The doctor had sent me a shirt, and I was now provided with a pair of trowsers. The mayor sent for a carriage, but the mob said I should not ride in it, that a cart was good enough for me, and a cart was brot' into which I was placed, stretched out in the cart and exposed to a hot sun. About 11 o'clock. I was carried to the hospital, the distance of a mile, the mayor accompanying me amidthe noise of a great concourse of people. There I heard the groans of Gen. LEE, in a room adjoining, who had been said to be dead.

After the crowd had dispersed, some of my friends, who did not think me safe, sent me a carriage into which I was put, without losing a minute, and Gen. Lee was put into the same carriage. We were hurried away into the country, in our wounded, bruised and mangled condition; we arrived at Y. Town, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening, the first of August, where we received the humane and friendly sympathies and attentions of the inhabitants, and the medical aid of two gentleman of the faculty.

Possessed of a strong constitution and in the prime of life, I cherish the hope, that I shall survive all the bruises and wounds, which have been so cruelly and maliciously inflicted by a lawless mob, and that I shall be again restored to the full use and enjoyment of my bodily powers.

Given under my hand this 6th of August, 1812.

JOHN THOMSON.

Montreal Herald Extra, August 5.

Upper Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war by the United States of America, against the United kingdom of G. B. & Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province, in a remote frontier of the western district, by a detachment of the armed force of the U. S. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American commander, to the people of U. C on the administration of his majesty, every inhabitant of this province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances; where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the government in his person, his liberty or his property—where is to be found in any part of the world a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity as this colony exhibits. Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who under the fostering liberality of their sovereign has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the government or the persevering industry of the people had not the maratime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediato consequence of a separation from G. B. must be the loss of this inestimable advantage, and what is offered you in exchange, to become a territory of the U S. and share with them that exclusion from that ocean, which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of G. B at a vast expense of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbor——this restitution of Canada to the empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted colonies, now the U. S. the debt is still due and there can be no doub but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world—Are you prepared, inhabitants of U. C. to become willing subjects or rather slaves to the despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of Iron? If not, arise in a body exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessfull effort of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian freeholder is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oath to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from that engagement is a treason not to be forgiven: let no man suppose that if on this unexpectedstruggle his majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the province will be eventually abandoned, the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce and the pretention of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas are pledged that no peace will be established by the U. S. and G. Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of those provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threats of the commander of the enemy's forces, to refuse quarters should an Indian appear in the ranks.—The brave band of natives which inhabit the colonies, were like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty by lands of superior value in this province; the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over-reach their simplicity.—By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? if their warfare from being different from that of the white people is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invaded army; but they are men and have equal rights with other men to defend themselves and their property when invaded, more especiably when they find in the enemy's camp a ferocious mortal foe using the same warfare which the American commander affects to reprobate.

This inconsistent, and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the Kings dominions, but in every quarter of the globe, for the nary quarter of the British is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberative murder for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK
maj. gen. and pres.

Head Quarters, Fort George, 22d July, 1812.

By order of his honor the President.
J. B. GLEGG, capt.
A. D. C.

God save the King.

ALBANY, *August* 10.

On Saturday last arrived in this city Col. Baine, Adjutant General of the British forces in Lower Canada, accompanied by Major Clark, aid-de-camp to Gen. Pettit, commanding the American troops on the Canada line. Immediately on his arrival he was introduced to Gen. Dearborn, at his head quarters at Greenbush, with whom and his Excellency Goveror Tomkins, we are informed, he remained closeted till a late hour. Report says, he came to communicate to the commander in chief of the American army, official information of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that instructions had been sent out by the British government to Mr. Foster to open negociations with our government on all the points in difference between the two nations; but that in consequence of Mr. Foster's having withdrawn from the United States, the governor general of Canada, proposed an armistice or suspension of arms, until the answer of the American government could be obtained to the overtures which would be made to it on the part of the British court. What has been the result of the conference between Gen. Dearborn and Col Baine we have not been able to learn—though we are led to believe as most probable, that a partial armistice, and for a short period, has been concluded on.

Another report says, that Col. Baine was in possession of the instructions sent for Mr. Foster; and that he came to this city with intention to proceed to the seat of government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from Gen. Dearborn.

Col. Baine left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

FREDERICKTOWN, (Md.) *August* 15.

At a meeting of about 200 of the citizens of a part of Frederick and Montgomery counties, held on Friday the 7th inst. near the mouth of Monocasy, Samuel Dawson, Esq. in the chair, and Matthew Brown, secretary, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft an address to the Governor of Maryland on the alarming situation of the city of Baltimore, viz. Samuel Dawson, esq doct. Thomas C. Scott, doct Thomas Lyles, William Johnson, Matthew Brown, Dennis Lackland, Nicholas Clopper and Bernard O'Neill, who having drafted the following address, it was unanimously agreed to, ordered to be signed by the president and secretary, and forthwith transmitted to his excellency.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

May it please your Excellency—A number of the citizens of this state, convened for the purpose of addressing your Excellency on the alarming state of the city of Baltimore, beg leave to represent, that the civil and military guardians of the peace of that metropolis having proved incompetent or recreant to their duty, whereby the liberty, the lives and the property of the good citizens thereof are held upon the precarious tenure of the will of a capricious, rapacious and blood-thirsty banditti; and that at this time, it appears that a force capable of bringing the leaders thereof to the terms of the law, and the city to order, can only be collected by your mandate, they solicit your interference and tender you their services, instantly to co-operate with such a force as shall be deemed competent to that effect; and whilst they disclaim all apprehension of personal danger to themselves in the performance of this duty, they would respectfully suggest the propriety of your using, as in the case of the western insurrection, such a force, as, without bloodshed to the citizens, shall look down all serious opposition, disarm the deluded, and quietly secure the refractory.

True Copy,
SAMUEL DAWSON, Chairman.
Matthew Brown, Secretary.

BENNINGTON, (Vt.) *August* 3.

It must give great satisfaction to every friend of humanity to learn, that the commanding officers on each side the lines, have given orders, that the peaceable inhabitants shall not be molested in their persons and property.

From St. Mary's.

Charleston, August 4.

Capt. Clark, of the pilot boat schr. William, arrived this morning from St. Marys, informs that information was received there that the Indians were committing the most horrible depredations on the lives and property of St. Johns, and thereabouts; a number of respectable persons had been murdered by them—they had carried off many negroes, killed those who made any resistance. No force had yet gone against them.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 19.

LATE AND INTERESTING.

FROM PORTUGAL

Extract of a letter received at N. York by the Cartaret Packet, dated Halifax, 27th of July, 1812.

"H. M. ship Acasta arrived here last evening from Lisbon in 19 days.—She brings intelligence of the French army being completely surrounded, & that Lord Wellington declared he would be at Salimanca in 10 days. Gen Marmont was determined to cut his way through the combined armies; so that matters appears to be approaching to a crisis in the Peninsula, and may have some effect in bringing about a peace between great Britain & your government.

By a respectable merchant of Sacket's harbour direct from that place, I am informed, that some time last week, Lieut. Wells, of the brig Oneida, learning that two vessels of the British squadron on lake Ontario, were near Ogdensburg, took the command of a schooner, armed with two long 9's, 12's, and the 32 pounder a midship (called Old Tom) lately on the battery at Sacket's harbour, and proceeded down with a strong fair wind, till he discovered the Earl Moira (sometimes called the Lord Moira) of eighteen 24 pound carronades and the Gloucester of ten guns, about half a mile below Elizabeth town, on the British side, and near a strong battery on a commanding eminence. On seeing the schooner the enemy got under way and attempted to beat up to her; but our brave lieutenant, having the advantage of the wind and the best working vessel, and having them below him in a narrow channel, began to play upon them with a long shot, and kept them at a respectful distance, where not a shot of theirs could reach him (their guns being all short pieces) and continued his fire upon them from half past 2 P. M. till dark, when he went into Ogdensburg, without sustaining any damage whatever. What injury the British received could not be ascertained—but they were engaged all the next day repairing, and it was with difficulty that the Gloucester could be kept afloat. Major Ford sat at home with the glass and saw the affair—what distance you may judge, as two shells have been thrown over his house from the British battery.

New-York Cit.

From the Reading Weekly Advertiser, August 15.

Most horrid Murder!—It falls very unfortunately to our lot to communicate one of the most barbarous and murderous acts ever committed by a monster in human shape. On Wednesday the 12th inst. after four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named John Schild, in Alsace township, about four miles from this place, began with an axe to cut up every thing about and in the house, when his father, who lived close by, hearing it, coming towards him, addressed him "John, John, what are you doing?" John turned upon his father with the axe, cut him in the breast, when the father immediately turning round, and holding his breast, retreated to the house—John pursued him, cut him down, chopped half of his head off, threw it from him, then cut his body open, tore out his entrails and heart—His mother approaching him and exclaiming, he cut her down in the very same manner, taking her bowels, heart and liver out, and threw it in the bake-oven which had just before been heated by the family to bake bread. A younger brother being near by, this monster now made at him, with the axe, but the brother catching his arms, threw him down and fled—the monster setting a dog at him, who would not bite him, took the dog, chopped off his legs, and threw him also into the bake-oven, after which he set fire to the barn, which, with all its contents, completely filled, was soon reduced to a heap of ashes. His wife in the mean time fled to the woods, where she lay all night under a tree His brother in a little while after came back to the horrible scene of action, with some neighbours, to whom the monster, after having thrown away his deadly weapon, surrendered himself, saying, "I am the person who has done all this"—The monster was thereupon conveyed to the gaol of this place, where he is now confined. A coroner's inquest was held over the mangled remains of the parents of this savage monster! It is not in our power at present to add any thing more. We wished rather to have passed it in silence—but something was expected.

We understand that in the Convention of Delegates of the state of New Jersey, that met in this place on Tuesday last, every county but one was represented by characters of the first respectability. But on comparing sentiments together, it soon became obvious that the convention was not prepared to decide finally on the most suitable characters to represent this state in Congress and to serve as electors of President and Vice President of the United States. They resolved therefore to adjourn until Tuesday the 15th day of September next at 2 o'clock P. M. under a persuasion that by that time, they would be better enabled by an interchange of opinion between the citizens of the different counties of this state, to select, without distinction of party, from the Friends of Peace, such candidates as would be cor-

Pittsburgh Gazette Office, August 28, 1812.

NEWS

FROM DETROIT.

Col. Cass of the Ohio volunteers has just arrived in town direct from DETROIT, on his way to the City of Washington. He confirms the account of the deplorable and disgraceful account of the surrender of Detroit by HULL. After the evacuation of Sandwich by General Hull, the British erected a battery at that place, from which they threw a few bombs into Fort Detroit, which killed captain Hanks and two other officers. The British crossed the river about two miles from Detroit at the Spring Wells—their force consisted of 1030 including British & Indians. At the Spring Wells [illegible] Snelling, of the 4th Regiment, was posted with a small detachment—previous to the crossing of the British, capt. Snelling sent to the fort for a six pounder, which was refused by Gen. HULL, and capt. Snelling was ordered to Detroit.

The army was drawn up in order of battle, previous to the approach of the British, but on their arrival were immediately ordered into the fort. The morning report counted 1060, in which number the Michigan militia, and the detachments under Cols. M'Arthur & Cass, of 350 men, were not included. The guns of the fort were all loaded, the matches lighted, and the men anxiously waiting for the word, when gen Hull surrendered without suffering a shot to be fired The officers and men were so indignant at this dastardly conduct of their general, that they actually shed tears; not the least doubt was entertained by the army of their ability to have repulsed and routed the enemy, but the general tho't proper to make the surrender without consultation, and against the remonstrances of the troops. We understand that Col. Miller, although reluctantly obliged to acquiesce in the surrender, indignantly threw away his sword, declaring that it should not thus be delivered up. The British had but thre 6 pounders and two 12's. Fort Detroit contained about 60 pieces of artillery, among which are some elegant brass pieces, taken at the battle of Bennington from the British.

The detachment's under the command of Cols. M'Arthur & Cass, had been sent out to meet captain Brush with the provisions—they had proceeded about 24 miles where they were overtaken by a party of dragoons, with orders to return immediately to Detroit, as the town had been summoned to surrender—the detachment marched until 2 o'clock that night on their [illegible] at the edge of the woods within [illegible] ty of Detroit, where they drew up in order of battle; they sent forward a party of dragoons to reconnoitre, who returned and informed, that the Indians were yelling through the commons, but that the American flag was still hoisted on the fort; they, however received different advices that the fort had surrendered, and it was thought prudent for the detachment to retire about 5 miles, a flag of truce was here sent to them, and a note from general Hull, informing them of the capitulation, and ordering them in.

On the British taking possession of Detroit, no attention whatever was paid to the articles of capitulation—An indiscriminate plunder of property was made.

The noted *Tecumseh* with about 800 Indians, and a party of 200 British, under Major Chambers, all mounted, had crossed the river from Malden on their way to Fort Wayne, and it was supposed they would scour the whole frontier to Vincennes, and make an attack on that town. *Tecumseh* said he had let the British do as they pleased at Detroit, and he expected the same liberty at Fort Wayne.

We understand the people of Cleveland and along that frontier, have sufficient numbers to relieve them from all apprehension—they stand in need only of ammunition and stores.

[illegible] the conclusion of the armistice, General [illegible] from whence the [illegible] Malden. Col M[illegible]

nently qualified to promote the peace and commerce, and secure the general interests and happiness of this state, and the country at large.—*Trenton Fed.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *August* 27, 1812.

Captain Butler's company of volunteer Pittsburgh Blues, have received orders to march to Niagara.

We anticipate the publication of the *Gazette*, in order to gratify the curiosity of our readers as to the fate of gen. Hull and his army. It is a most unfortunate event; but could any thing better be expected from an undisciplined, ill-equipped, and ill-supplied army? It is said there was no fighting of consequence previous to the surrender—a few days, however, will give us more information on the subject.

The following was received by the postmaster here yesterday by express.

Warren, August 25, 1812.
John Johnston, Esq.

SIR,

Inclosed I send you for publication a copy of the Articles of Capitulation entered into by the *traitor Hull with the British. It may be relied on as genuine—it was received by Mr. Seymour Austin, from one of the officers of our army, who was landed at Cleveland among the prisoners on Saturday last. The British have released all the Ohio volunteers, but Hull and the regulars are detained. I have just arrived from the Lake, and on enquiry found that no intelligence had been forwarded to the government, I have therefore sent an express with a despatch directed to the general post-office—unless you are certain that an express has gone on with this intelligence, I wish you immediately to forward this by an express to Washington city, otherwise send by mail. The people of this country are all in arms and gone to Cleveland; there is nobody left to guard the houses but women. Perhaps this will arrive in time to go by the express mail—if not do not delay it.

In great haste yours, &c.
CALVIN PEASE.

* *This is rather tough from one patriot against another.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, at Detroit, 16th August, 1812.

IT is with pain and anxiety that brigadier general HULL announces to the North Western army, that he has been compelled from a sense of duty to agree to the following articles of capitulation.

Camp Detroit, August 16, 1812.

Capitulation of surrendering Fort Detroit entered into between major general Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, on the one part, & brigadier general Hull, commanding the North Western army of the United States on the other part.—

1st. Fort Detroit, with all the troops regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of major general Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan Territory, who have not joined the army.

2d. All public Stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of public nature, will be immediately given up.

3d. Private persons and private property of every description will be respected.

4th. His excellency gen. Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit under the command of col. M'Arthur should be included in the above stipulation, it is accordingly agreed to—It is however to be understood that such parts of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return home on condition of their not servingduring the war.—Their arms however, will be delivered up if belonging to the public.

5th. The garrison will march out at the hour of 12 o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

J. M'DOROT, Lieut. Col. militia, D. A. D. C.
S. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. C.

Approved,
WILLIAM HULL, Brig. Gen. Com. the N. W. Army.
JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col. 5th U. S. Infantry.
E. BRUSH, Col. 1st. Rt. Mich. Militia.

Approved,
ISAAC BROCK, Maj. General.

The army, at 12 o'clock this day, will march out of the east gate, where they will stack their arms, and will be then subject to the articles of capitulation.

WILLIAM HULL, brig. gen. com. the N. W. Army.

* The following was published on Tuesday last, in handbills from this office. We insert it in the Gazette for the information of our distant readers.

CLEVELAND, 22d August, 11 o'clock 49 m. P. M. 1812.

To Major General Wadsworth.

SIR,

The forts at the westward, are in the possession of the British, and from the best information we can procure, the enemy were at Huron last evening on their way to this place, and we expect them every moment. It has been determined on by the inhabitants to make a stand at this place.

The troops are marching into our assistance from the adjacent towns—we wish all the assistance that can be procured.

Yours respectfully,
GAYES PEASE. *Brig. Major.*
SAMUEL JONES, *Major.*

Brig. Gen. Simon Perkins.

The within information rec'd while we were on the march to the westward—You will take the most effectual means to order on the whole of the militia under your command, and as fast as companies are organized you will order them to march to Cleveland.

By order of Elijah Wadsworth,
Commandant of the 4th Division,
ELISHA WHITTLESY,
Aid-de-Camp.

The Forts of Detroit and Maumee, are in possession of the British.

COMMUNICATION.

A subscription was opened on Monday evening the 24th inst. in behalf of a few honest and industrious citizens of this Borough, who had sustained considerable loss by the late fire. Numbers had expressed some regret, that an application to the humane and liberal, had not been made at an earlier period—but such was the liberality generally manifested, that we have no reason to presume their sympathy for the sufferers, was in any degree abated. The sums respectively subscribed were abundantly generous, and will be a great relief to those few of the sufferers, who will avail themselves of it. There are a number who neither wish nor yet will accept of any contribution, as their circumstances do not require it: but there are others who require our charitable attention, and it is pleasing to find a spirit of liberality has pervaded our town on such an occasion.—The money subscribed and collected is deposited in the hands of John Darragh, J. Scull, and Z. A. Tannehill, who will apply it agreeably to the object contemplated.

The report, by order of the police of Baltimore, on the riots of that city up to the 28th ult. is published in this day's Gazette, with the exception of some private letters from the friends of Mr. Hanson, which go to prove, what has never been denied, that the defence of the house and the property of Mr. H. were premidated. It would surely be the height of folly, after a valuable printing office had been wantonlyde stroyed, if Mr. H. would not endeavour, by lawful means, to secure the residue of his property from the fangs of an infuriated mob.

From the New-York Gazette, July 15.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the Steam Boat from Albany, that an armistice, or cessation of arms, has been concluded on between General Dearborn and Adjutant General Baynes.—Its duration is till both governments have time to hear from each other, on the subject of the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the other points in controversy. On the conclusion of the armistice, General Dearborn sent off expresses to Washington and to Gen. Hull at Detroit.

From Frankfort, August 19, 1812.

We understand that Governor Harrison has called for the balance of this states' quota of volunteer militia. Those in the upper part of the state and most convenient to Louisville, will rendezvous at that place on the 1st of September; and those in the lower part of this state, will rendezvous at the Red Banks in Henderson county, on the same day. The balance of the volunteers, including Wilcox's regiment, (already sent on) and the cavalry will amount to at least 4000 men. It will be recollected there was 5,500 volunteers raised exclusive of Col. Allen's regiment.

The volunteers and regulars destined for the support of gen Hull, rendezvoused at Georgetown on Saturday last, except a few of Col. Scott's regiment, that were ordered to rendezvous at New-Port. We could get no accurate statement of the number of any but the rifle regiment—648 belonging to that regiment, paraded on the ground it being the exact number returned to the adjutant general's office ——The troops marched on this day for their place of destination. They are in high spirits, and a finer looking set of men, perhaps, never was seen, than the volunteers safe.

From Chilicothe, August 22.

Mr. Lyons, the special messenger who was sent from here on the 25th ult. for the purpose of conveying letters from the citizens of this town, to their friends in the army, returned on Wednesday last. He left Detroit on the 10th inst. and has brought a great quantity of letters, a number of which we have perused. From these letters and from verbal information by Mr Lyons, we are enabled to give the following detail of events.

It appears beyond doubt, that in most of the skirmishes with the enemy, our army have been unsuccessful—that the balance of the war in Canada has been much against us; and however grating to the feelings of an American, it is no less a fact, notwithstanding Gen. Hull's boasting in his proclamation to the Canadians, and the high expectations raised of Malden being taken before this time, that our army have broken up their head quarters at Sandwich and evacuated Canada. The whole army re-crossed the river on the night of the 7th inst. and encamped at Detroit, leaving only Major Denny with about 200 men in a small fort on the opposite side. On the next day he also received orders from General HULL to burn his fort and re-cross the river, which was immediately executed—The reasons for this precipitate movement we are not acquainted with; but we understand that great dissatisfaction prevails in the army from the manner in which affairs are conducted. When they arrived at Detroit government had nothing in readiness for an active campaign. It is a fact well known, that the energies of the nation have not been exerted commensurate with the expectations of the people of this country. That there is a radical fault some where is not denied: where the fault lies time will soon determine.

After the British took possession of Brownstown (an Indian town situate on the American side, nearly opposite Malden, and which completely cuts off the direct communication with our army) Gen. Hull sent a detachment of about 150 volunteer riflemen and about 40 mounted musketeers, under the command of Major Vanhorne, for the purpose of protecting the U. S. mail from Detroit to the Rapids, and there to reinforce Capt. Brush and escort the provisions to the army—When the detachment arrived at Magawga (an Indian village about 6 miles from Brownstown) they were fired on by a small party of Indians who killed two riflemen. The Indians immediately retreated, and were pursued by the detachment to Brownstown, where they were furiously attacked by about 200 British and Indians, and completely routed.—The detachment lost about 19 killed and 9 wounded—among the killed were five officers, one of whom was capt. M'Culloch, a very brave and valuable officer; and among the wounded was capt. Ulry, from near this place. Capt. Ulry behaved very heroically that day—he was using his utmost exertions to bring his men to the charge, when he received a ball in his hip and fell. He was then taken prisoner by the Indians who delivered him to the British alive.

The U. S. mail, with all its contents together with about 800 dollars worth of property fell into the hands of the enemy.

After the defeat of the above detachment, Gen. Hull sent Col Miller with his regiment of regulars, and a number of volunteers, consisting in the whole about 650 men, to meet Capt. Brush at the River Raisin. When they arrived at Magawga, they were attacked by a party of Indians, who retreated immediately after the first fire.—Col. Miller persued the Indians about two miles towards Brownstown, when he was attacked by the main body of British and Indians, consisting of about 300 of the former and 400 of the latter A very sharp engagement took place, which lasted about one hour; when the enemy was routed in all quarters, and compelled to retreat to Brownstown, from whence the British recrossed to Malden. Col Miller lost 17 killed and 53 wounded. The loss of the British is not ascertained, as they employed carts in carrying off the killed & wounded as fast as they fell. Two wounded British prisoners were taken; and between twenty and thirty Indians are supposed to have been killed. On the 19th the day succeeding the battle. Col. M'Arthur reinforced Col. Miller with about 100 more volunteers, whom he took down the river, together with some provisions, in boats. He then loaded his boats with the wounded for purpose of taking them back to Detroit. When he arrived at the mouth of the river Ducoss, he was fired on by the British armed vessel, and compelled to abandon his boats; but saved all his men except the two wounded prisoners, whom he left in the boats.—Col Miller continued on the field of battle until the evening of the 10th when he received orders from Gen. Hull to march back to the river Ducoss, to secure some provisions which had just been sent there, after which he returned to Detroit.

A letter from Col M,Arthur, dated the 3d inst. states, that provisions are not so scarce as was apprehended here. Three months rations were at that time in store at the fort at Detroit.

A British vessel, with a flag of truce arrived at Detroit, on the 3d inst. conveying the American prisoners taken at Michilimackanack.

The number of Canadians who have taken protection under Gen. Hull, amounts to about 400, many of whom have passed to the British within three hours after taking their protection.

Capt. Brush and his party had arrived at the river Raisin, and have possession of a blockhouse which they are fortifying. All the inhabitants of the settlement on that river, capable of bearing arms, had joined Capt. Brush at the blockhouse—the whole consisted of near 200 men—All communication between Capt. Brush and the army was entirely cut off, the Indians have way-laid every road, which rendered his situation very perilous.

Mr Lyons had a very fatiguing and dangerous journey. He was in both the above mentioned engagements, attempting to get home, but was obliged each time to return back to Detroit, He however, at last procured two Canadian traders who took him a circuitous rout. through the woods, by which means he avoided the enemy.

Wonderful preservation.——The brig Polly, capt. Wm. Cazeneau, which sailed from hence for St. Croix, Dec. 12, 1811, was upset a few days out. Capt. Cazeneau and one man remained on the wreck *one hundred and eighty days*, when they were providentially taken off (about thirty days since) by an English ship, and afterwards put on board the schooner Dromo, and have arrived at Kennebuck. All the rest of the crew we understood perished.

Should any important intelligence be received by the eastern mail, &c. we shall issue an extra.

Journeymen Taylors wanted.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors, wanted immediately. Constant employment will be given, (if good workmen) and generous wages. Apply to

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24. 1812

GEORGE COCHRAN,

ASKS leave to express his gratitude and thanks to his friends and customers, who have dealt with him honestly and punctually.

He also asks leave to remark to those who have purchased his goods at low prices, and now neglect or refuse payment, that he finds it necessary to collect such sums as are due to him, in order to perform his own engagements, particularly in the establishment of a new manufactory. Such persons will, therefore, take notice, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons, on the 10th of September next, unless sooner discharged.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

Is just receiving an assortment of

Domestic Goods & Groceries,

at his old stand in Market street, which he will sell very low for cash, or merchantable produce—He offers none for credit—experience forbids it.

G C will be happy to sell on *COMMISSION* at a very low rate, any Domestic Goods which may be committed to his care

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1812.

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

PROPOSALS

BY

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PITTSBURGH,

FOR PUBLISHING

VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, ESQ.

CONTAINING,

AN introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana.

The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi river.

The Territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate.

Lakes—and rivers.

Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral.

Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—towns and villages.

Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements.

Lead mines of St. Genevieve.

Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi.

Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures

Government—Territorial laws.

Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical epocha

A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living.

A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark——probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river.

An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri:—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious, and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charles, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of facts not generally known. In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

CONDITIONS.

The work to contain from 3, to 400 pages, octavo: Price $ 2 in boards; neatly bound $ 2 50 cents, to be paid on delivery. A copy gratis, for every ten subscribers.

☞ *The work will be put to press in the winter of* 1812-13, *and be ready for delivery the spring following.* 3t.

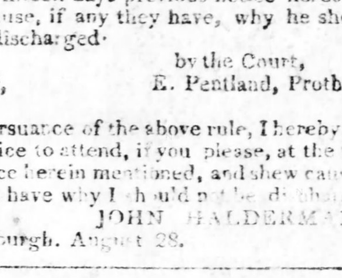
GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for *WHEAT*,
Forty Cents for new Rye, and *Fifty Cents* per bushel for *old*
RYE & CORN,
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812.

AARON STREET,

WHO has been sometime resident in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Book-store of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, where he will receive information that may be particularly important or interesting to himself.—Persons acquainted with his residence or removal from the neighbourhood, will confer a favour by leaving information at the same place.

August 20, 1812.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, In the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the fourteenth of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve. On the petition of JOHN HALDERMAN a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; The Court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the fourth Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

by the Court,
Attest, E. Pentland, Prothy.

Mr.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place herein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

JOHN HALDERMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 28.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW Tickets in the second class of the Vincent Institution Lottery, now drawing, may be had on a credit payable in prizes or cash at the conclusion of the drawing, if application be early made to the subscribers residing in Baltimore, or to Messrs *T. & S. Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

This Lottery contains four grand capital prizes of - - - $ 20000
Two of - - - 5000
Ten of - - - 1000 &c.

All set in the wheel, and 4000 tickets drawn.

☞ Companies or individuals who feel disposed to adventure, will never find a better chance to make an independent fortune speedily.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL
Principal Agents for the Managers.

July 23, 1812.

REESE FLEESON.

Has received from *Philadelphia* the following

GROCERIES,

for Sale for Cash.

London Particular Madeira Wine, } in quar.
Do. do. Teneriffe do. } casks.
Havanna Green Coffee in Bags.
Do. Muscavado Sugar by the Barrell
And a few boxes of Woodville's super Spanish *Segars*

Storage and Commission business and transportation to New Orleans of all merchandize consigned to his care, will be attended to when the state of waters admit.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1812.

FOR WHOLESALE AT THE

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Ferry Street, Monongahela.

SMALL Twist Tobacco
Large Twist do.
Plug in pound and half pound do.
First rate Gun Powder,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines,
Barr Iron, &c. &c.

Approved bills at 60 days taken as Cash—and orders in the Storage and Commission Line carefully attended to, by

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

PRSEENTS his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL

upon the modern systematic plan, in a room over the office of Philip Gilland, Esq back of the Court House, in the Diamond, on Monday the third day of August next. Those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, are solicited to apply early, as Mr. Worthen will remain but a short time in this place.

Specimens of improvement made by his pupils in one course of exercises, may be seen at Mr. Gibson's Inn, Water street, or at the lodging of Mr. W. at Mrs. Earl's, Market street, which gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

A BUNCH OF KEYS

WAS found in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The owner may them again by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying for this advertisement.

August 13, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Alsquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegétable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being here with inserted April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Emmetsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high; inclines a little to the mulatto; an active, well set fellow about 23 of age; has a small scar over one of his eyes; is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is very impudent; plays on the violin. He had on when he left home a lead coloured country cloth coat, a black and white striped waistcoat, tow linen trowsers and shirt, the sleeves of which are striped; a roram hat much worn; but it is probable he may change his dress.—He has been accustomed to attend masons.—It is probable he has gone to Pennsylvania and will attempt to pass as a free man. Ten Dollars will be paid for securing him in any jail within 30 miles, the above reward if a greater distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

WILLIAM LONG.

Friends creek, July 14, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowing*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812.

2,000 Pounds
BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS.

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen botties do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Mr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs. Henry Keer & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 235, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs. Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Cay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

MINGOE BOTTOM

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known as the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

DOCTOR BRUNOT is appointed surgeon of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in the place of Doctor Curry. All those residing within the bounds of said Regiment, between the age of 18 and 45 years, and who conceive themselves to be invalids, will apply to the surgeon for certificates to that effect, without delay.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will proceed to enroll all those between the ages aforesaid, who do not produce a certificate from the surgeon, stating their disability.

JOEL FERREE, Lieut. Col.

August 10, 1812.

NOTICE,

To James T. Tatterson.

ON the night of the 13th of April last, said Tatterson left the house of the subscriber in Noblesburgh, in a state of intoxication, and lost his mare, saddle and bridle in the woods, and returned next day to the subscriber's, and prevailed on him to hunt his mare, and during his absence said Tatterson went off and has not been seen since. This is to notify said Tatterson, that if he does not come and take her away before the 17th inst. she will be sold that day for her keeping.

CHARLES MORELAND.

Noblesburgh, August 10, 1812.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting my wife Susanna on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WEIR.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1812.

WAS LOST,

ON the night of the late Fire, a few pair of

BLANKETS.

If not stolen the person or persons having them will confer an obligation on the owner by returning them. If stolen, I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the arrest and necessary proof to convict the thief or the Ten Dollars for the articles alone.

Z. A. FANNEHAL.

Pittsburgh, August 6 1812

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season. Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell will find a ready sale and good price, and cash on hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812.

N. B. Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812 tf

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 3 or 4 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's mill on Pockety creek, four miles above Logan's ferry, on the Allegheny river, about the 3d of July last, a bay HORSE, about 5 years old, shod all round, the two fore shoes steel-toed, marked on the nigh shoulder I. S. crooked behind. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found. The above horse was owned shortly before by a John Allison, drayman, of Pittsburgh.

DAVID MACLEAN.

August 8, 1812

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.